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AT SEATTLE
CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

In the Matter of the Application of CLICK
CONSULT LIMITED, Petitioner, for an
Order Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1782 to
Obtain Discovery from Amazon Web
Services for Use in a Foreign Proceeding

MS130135 RSL

CLICK CONSULT LIMITED'S
APPLICATION FOR DISCOVERY
IN AID OF FOREIGN LITIGATION
PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 1782

Petitioner Click Consult Limited ("Click"), a United Kingdom company, through its attorneys, makes this application for an order pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1782 to obtain limited discovery from Amazon Web Services, Inc. ("Amazon"), a Delaware Corporation headquartered in Seattle, Washington,¹ for use in foreign litigation.

As detailed in this application, and supporting declarations, Click, and its chairman Matthew Bullas, are victims of defamation and harassment by unknown person(s) via electronic mail. Click seeks to bring claims against this unknown person, the author of certain defamatory electronic mail, for harassment and defamation in the United Kingdom. The defamatory email in question was sent via an Amazon internet service. It is Click's position that information and documentation in the possession of Amazon will reveal, or alternatively contribute to the revelation of, the identity of the

¹ Decl. Lasky, Ex. A.

1 individual who subscribed to the Amazon internet service that was used to send the
 2 defamatory email, and thereby allow Click to proceed with claims against that person in
 3 anticipated foreign litigation. Click seeks targeted discovery of this information through
 4 this Section 1782 application. Absent the information and/or documentation from
 5 Amazon, Click will be unable to identify the intended defendant and take action against
 6 him/her, including action to stop future conduct.

7 This Court has jurisdiction over this application pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331
 8 because this action arises under Federal law; specifically 28 U.S.C. § 1782.

9 I. FACTS

10 A. Click Consult Limited

11 Petitioner Click is Private Limited Company under the laws of the United
 12 Kingdom, headquartered in Cheshire, England.²

13 Since November 2012, Click, and its chairman Matthew Bullas, have been in
 14 dispute with certain former employees, a director and a shareholder. The dispute
 15 revolves around an irreconcilable breakdown of relations between those individuals.
 16 Click has also been in dispute with one of its former clients. Such disputes have led to
 17 Click becoming embroiled in ancillary disputes with some of those individuals and also
 18 their relations. As a result of the disputes, Click has become the targets of a sustained
 19 campaign of harassing telephone calls and emails. In addition, Click has been defamed
 20 in written communications published to a number of third parties which amounts to
 21 libelous conduct. The latest episode in this campaign of harassment was received by
 22 way of email dated April 26, 2013.³

23 B. The Email Forming the Basis for Click's Claims for Defamation and 24 Harassment Against Unknown Persons

25
 26 ² Decl. Whalley ¶ 3.

³ Decl. Whalley, Ex. A at ¶ 5.

On April 26, 2013, an unknown person(s) sent an email to the majority of Click's employees that defamed, breached the confidence of, and harassed Click and its employees (hereinafter referred to as the "Email").⁴ The content and nature of the Email is defamatory, amounts to harassment, is abusive and is threatening to Click and its chairman. The Email contains harmful allegations pertaining to Click which make reference to its internal practices, and it contains harmful allegations pertaining to the personal character and personal relationships of Click's chairman. The allegations are, amongst other things, extremely harmful, without justification and are defamatory in nature. The Email is a flagrant breach of Click's confidence and amounts to harassment. The Email contains a number of statements which threaten and defame Click's employees and business, and amount to harassment. The Email adds to an ongoing campaign of harassment that has been leveled against Click and its chairman.⁵

With regard to Click, the Email states, *inter alia*, as follows:

- Click and its business is in a "serious mess... and in litigation... with an awful lot of unhappy clients...";
- Click is in dispute with hundreds of customers "with regards to contracts and how they have mis-sold them";
- Click outsources certain elements of its business overseas, despite holding out to its employees and clients that such business is conducted in house; and
- Click is "purely a scam...and ... clients will loose there money...."⁶

With regard to Click's chairman, the Email states, *inter alia*, that:

- Mr. Bullas is "a scam artist";
- Mr. Bullas has committed infidelity; and
- Mr. Bullas "gets money from his client and then does not deliver...."⁷

⁴ Decl. Whalley, Ex. A at ¶¶ 5-8.

⁵ Decl. Whalley, Ex. A at ¶¶ 5-8, 31.

⁶ Decl. Whalley, Ex. A at ¶ 32.

1 The above statements made in the Email regarding Click and its chairman are
 2 untrue and unjustified. The Email is defamatory in nature and is extremely damaging to
 3 the reputations of Click and its chairman. It is improper for the author of the Email to
 4 make such damning comments without any evidence.⁸

5 The Email also amounts to harassment and Click (and its chairman) are entitled
 6 to pursue a claim against the author of the Email (the "Intended Defendant") under the
 7 Protection from Harassment Act 1997 of the United Kingdom, on the basis that the
 8 author of the Email is pursuing a course of conduct which amounts to harassment of
 9 another and which he or she ought to know amounts to harassment of the other,
 10 contrary to section 1 of that Act. Click (and its chairman) are also entitled to pursue a
 11 claim against the author of the Email under the Defamation Act 2013 of the United
 12 Kingdom.⁹

13 **C. Click Seeks to Identify the Author of the Email – the Intended Defendant.**

14 The nature of the allegations within the Email suggest that the author has inside
 15 knowledge of Click and may know Click's chairman personally. Based on the content of
 16 the Email, Click has reason to believe that the author of the Email is a former employee,
 17 director or shareholder of Click, and/or a former and/or a relation to such an individual,
 18 and/or a disgruntled client of Click.¹⁰

19 Click instructed its United Kingdom counsel, DWF LLP, to investigate the Email
 20 and the issues surrounding its content.¹¹ DWF discovered that the Email was sent
 21 using internet services provided by Amazon (the Email, whilst superficially sent from a
 22 Google Gmail account, emanates from a source located within Amazon's EC2 facility).
 23

24
 25 ⁷ Decl. Whalley, Ex. A at ¶ 35.

⁸ Decl. Whalley, Ex. A at ¶¶ 33-34, 36

⁹ Decl. Whalley, Ex. A at ¶ 37.

¹⁰ Decl. Whalley, Ex. A at ¶ 8.

¹¹ Decl. Whalley, Ex. A at ¶ 27.

1 The IP number used to send the Email (IP number *ec2-184-73-182-153.compute-*
2 *1.Amazonaws.com*) is one that belongs to Amazon's EC2 servers.¹²

3 It is Click's understanding that an Amazon EC2 customer pays for an Amazon
4 Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), which is located in the central part of Amazon's cloud
5 computing platform, Amazon Web Services. EC2 allows users to rent virtual computers
6 on which to run their own computer applications, such as the Google Gmail account
7 from which the Email was sent. EC2 allows a user to create a virtual machine called an
8 "Instance" which contains any software desired. A user can create, launch, and
9 terminate Instances as needed, paying by the hour for active servers.¹³

10 After making this discovery, in an attempt to identify the author of the email, DWF
11 engaged in correspondence with Amazon to explain the background in relation to the
12 Email and set out Click's belief that the Amazon EC2 server had been used to send the
13 Email; to request personal data and/or information relating to the method of payment
14 used to purchase and/or rent the Amazon EC2 Instance which relates to "EC.184-73-
15 182-153.Compute-1.AmazonAWS.com"; and request any IP address information which
16 relates to the access to that Instance at the times included within the Email.¹⁴

17 On May 23, 2013, DWF was contacted by Julius Chen, Esq., in-house counsel
18 for Amazon. On May 24, 2013, DWF spoke to Mr. Chen and informed Amazon of the
19 discovery it sought, and of its intent to seek a *Norwich Pharmacal* Order from the
20 English High Court (discussed further below) to order discovery, and provided Amazon
21 with a draft of the proposed discovery order.¹⁵ During that conversation, Mr. Chen
22 confirmed to DWF that Amazon had no issue with the terms of the draft Order. He
23 further confirmed that Amazon would be able to provide customer details (name and
24

25 ¹² Decl. Whalley, Ex. A at ¶ 27.

26 ¹³ Decl. Whalley, Ex. A at ¶ 49.

¹⁴ Decl. Whalley, Ex. A at ¶ 50.

¹⁵ Decl. Whalley ¶ 5.

1 address), but not the bank account details for a specific customer if served with an
 2 Order from the English High Court. He also confirmed that Amazon had identified that
 3 the sender of the Email was a customer of Amazon's customer.¹⁶

4 For the avoidance of doubt, Click does not suggest that Amazon is guilty of any
 5 wrongdoing in relation to the Email, and Click does not intend to pursue any claims
 6 against Amazon in relation to the Email.¹⁷ It is Click's position that the information and
 7 documentation in Amazon's possession will reveal, or alternatively contribute to the
 8 revelation of, the identity of the individual who subscribed for the Amazon internet
 9 service which was used to send the Email.¹⁸ The Amazon EC2 Instance rental
 10 transaction contains important information which will assist in identifying the author of
 11 the Email. Without the information and/or documentation from Amazon, Click will be
 12 unable to identify the author(s) of the Email and take action against him/her, including
 13 action to stop future conduct. Click reasonably believes that the information and
 14 documentation that it seeks from Amazon will lead to the identification of the author of
 15 the Email. This information will allow the Click to take action against the author and to
 16 stop further communications of this nature.¹⁹

17 **D. Click Obtains a *Norwich Pharmacal* Order from the English High Court**

18 As a result of Amazon's refusal to produce the requested information absent a
 19 court order, Click applied to the English High Court for a *Norwich Pharmacal* Order
 20 against Amazon for disclosure of information relating to the identity of the Email's
 21 author.²⁰ Under English law, such an order allows the discovery of documents and
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 24
 25 ¹⁶ Decl. Whalley ¶ 5.

¹⁷ Decl. Whalley ¶ 7.

¹⁸ Decl. Whalley ¶ 8.

¹⁹ Decl. Whalley ¶ 8.

²⁰ Decl. Whalley ¶ 9.

1 information from a third party, without the need to actually file an action against the
2 person from whom the discovery is sought.²¹

3 On June 27, 2013, the High Court issued the *Norwich Pharmacal* Order sought
4 by Click, compelling Amazon to provide the following information to Click's counsel:

5 (a) any information relating to the identity of the person(s) responsible for
6 the rental of the Amazon EC2 Instance which relates to EC2 IP
7 number ec2-184-73-182-153.compute-1.amazonaws.com including all
8 financial information used by the person(s) to pay for the Amazon EC2
Instance;

9 (b) the available European Union IP address content information used by
10 the person(s) who accessed the Amazon EC2 Instance which relates
11 to ec2-184-73-182-153.compute-1.amazonaws.com, from time to time,
including but not limited to the access at 01:30:29 PDT/09.30.29 BST
12 on Friday 26 April 2013; and

13 (c) any data/information which relates to the accessing of the above
14 named EC2 Instance at 01:30:29 PDT/09.30.29 BST on Friday 26 April
2013.²²

15 The *Norwich Pharmacal* Order further provided Click and its chairman permission
16 to use the above information provided by Amazon in any: "(a) subsequent civil
17 proceedings for any one or more of the following causes of action, namely (1) making
18 defamatory statements about [Click and/or its chairman]; (2) breaching confidence of
19 [Click and/or its chairman]; (3) harassing employees of [Click and/or its chairman];
20 and/or (b) criminal proceedings commenced in England or Wales."²³

21 **E. Amazon Refuses to Comply with the *Norwich Pharmacal* Order**

22
23 ²¹ Decl. Whalley ¶ 6. *Norwich Pharmacal* orders are sought when a wronged party needs information
24 from a third party who can identify an otherwise unknown wrongdoer. An order is proper when: (1) there
25 is a reasonable basis to allege that a wrong has actually been committed; (2) the disclosure of documents
26 or information from the third party is needed to enable action against the wrongdoer; (3) the respondent is
not a mere witness, but is sufficiently involved in the wrongdoing as to have facilitated it, even if
innocently, so they are in a position to provide the information; and (4) the order is necessary in the
interests of justice on the facts of the case. Decl. Whalley ¶ 6.

²² Decl. Whalley, Ex. B at p. 3.

²³ Decl. Whalley, Ex. B at p. 3.

1 After receiving a copy of the *Norwich Pharmacal* Order, Amazon's counsel
 2 informed DWF that Amazon would not provide any information or documents in
 3 response to the *Norwich Pharmacal* Order. Amazon further informed DWF that it would
 4 only provide the requested information and documents in response to a court order from
 5 a United States jurisdiction.²⁴

6 On August 2, 2013, Click's United States counsel, Oles Morrison, contacted
 7 Amazon's counsel to discuss whether Amazon would comply with the *Norwich*
 8 *Pharmacal* Order, and if not whether it would object to Click seeking a similar order from
 9 an United States court. Amazon refused to comply with the *Norwich Pharmacal* Order,
 10 but stated that it would not object to Click seeking a similar order from an United States
 11 court.²⁵

12 II. ARGUMENT

13 A. Legal Standard

14 Under 28 U.S.C. § 1782, a district court may order a person residing or found
 15 within its district to produce documents or testimony for use in a foreign legal
 16 proceeding, unless the disclosure would violate a legal privilege. 28 U.S.C. § 1782(a);
 17 *Intel Corp. v. Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.*, 542 U.S. 241, 246-47 (2004).

18 Section 1782 provides in pertinent part:

19 The district court of the district in which a person resides or is found may
 20 order him to give his testimony or statement or to produce a document or
 21 other thing for use in a proceeding in a foreign or international tribunal
 22 The order may be made ... upon the application of any interested person
 23 and may direct that the testimony or statement may be given, or the
 document or other thing be produced, before a person appointed by the
 court.

24 28 U.S.C. § 1782(a).

25 ²⁴ Decl. Whalley ¶ 11.

²⁵ Decl. Lasky ¶ 3.

1 The district court may grant the request for judicial assistance if four statutory
 2 requirements are met: (1) The "application must request 'testimony or statement' or
 3 request the production of a 'document or other thing.'" (2) The "person subject to the
 4 request must reside in the district of the district court where the application is pending."
 5 (3) The "evidence must be 'for use in a proceeding in a foreign or international tribunal.'" And, (4) the request "must be made 'by a foreign or international tribunal,' or by 'any
 6 interested party.'" *Pott v. Icicle Seafoods, Inc.*, --- F.Supp.2d ---, 2013 WL 1855771, *2
 7 (W.D. Wash. Apr. 30, 2013) (quoting *Intel Corp. v. Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.*, 542
 8 U.S. 241, 252 (2004)). If the four requirements are met, the court has discretion to
 9 grant the application.
 10

11 In *Intel*, the Supreme Court set forth several non-exclusive factors to aid district
 12 courts in determining how to exercise their discretion in granting section 1782
 13 applications. These factors include: (1) whether "the person from whom discovery is
 14 sought is a participant in the foreign proceeding"; (2) "the nature of the foreign tribunal,
 15 the character of the proceedings underway abroad, and the receptivity of the foreign
 16 government or the court or agency abroad to U.S. federal-court judicial assistance"; (3)
 17 whether the request is "an attempt to circumvent foreign proof-gathering restrictions or
 18 other policies of a foreign country or the United States"; and whether the discovery is
 19 "unduly intrusive or burdensome." *Intel*, 542 U.S. at 264-65; see also *Four Pillars*
 20 *Enters. Co. v. Avery Dennison Corp.*, 308 F.3d 1075, 1078 (9th Cir. 2002).

21 Click's Section 1782 application is the appropriate vehicle for seeking the
 22 proposed discovery from Amazon.

23 1. Click Has Met the Statutory Requirements of Section 1782

24 Click's request for discovery meets each of the four statutory requirements of
 25 Section 1782.
 26

1 Click's application requests the production of a "document or other thing,"
2 thereby satisfying the first statutory factor.

3 The second statutory factor is satisfied because the person from whom discovery
4 is sought, Amazon, "resides or is found" in this District because its principal place of
5 business is located within this district at 410 Terry Avenue N., Seattle, WA 98103.²⁶

6 The third statutory factor – the "evidence must be 'for use in a proceeding in a
7 foreign or international tribunal'" – is also satisfied. To be clear, the foreign proceeding
8 need not be pending at the time of the Section 1782 application for this statutory factor
9 to be satisfied. Instead, the "adjudicative proceedings relating to requested § 1782
10 relief need only 'be within reasonable contemplation,' not 'pending' or 'imminent.'" *In re*
11 *Braga*, 272 F.R.D. 621, 626 n.5 (S.D. Fla. 2011) (citing *Intel*, 542 U.S. at 259); *In re*
12 *Wilhelm*, 470 F.Supp.2d 409, 411 (S.D.N.Y.2007); *In re Letter Request from the Crown*
13 *Prosecution Service of the United Kingdom*, 683 F.Supp. 841, 843-44 (D.D.C.1988).
14 Here, the discovery of information regarding the subject Amazon IP address is sought
15 for the purpose of establishing, at a minimum, the identity of the person(s) who have
16 defamed and harassed Click and its chairman, so as to permit Click (and/or its
17 chairman) to initiate claims against the defamer/harasser in an adjudicative proceeding
18 before an English court.²⁷ Accordingly, the discovery sought in this Section 1782
19 application is for use in a reasonably contemplated adjudicative proceeding before a
20 foreign tribunal.²⁸ Thus, the third statutory factor is satisfied.

21 Fourth, Click qualifies as an "interested party," as it would be the plaintiff in the
22 reasonably contemplated adjudicative proceeding before a foreign tribunal noted
23 above.²⁹ See *Intel*, 542 U.S. at 256 ("No doubt litigants are included among ... the
24

25 ²⁶ Decl. Lasky, Ex. A; Decl. Whalley, Ex. A at Exhibit MDB7 p.3.

26 ²⁷ Decl. Whalley ¶ 12.

²⁸ Decl. Whalley ¶ 12.

²⁹ Decl. Whalley ¶ 12.

1 'interested person[s]' who may invoke § 1782"). Accordingly, Click has satisfied the four
 2 statutory requirements for an application under 28 U.S.C. § 1782.

3 2. The Supreme Court's *Intel* Factors Strongly Favor Granting Click's Application

4 In addition to meeting the statutory requirements under Section 1782, the *Intel*
 5 factors identified by the Supreme Court also weigh heavily in favor of the Court
 6 exercising its discretion to grant Click's request for discovery.

7 The first *Intel* factor weighs in favor of granting Click's Section 1782 application,
 8 as Amazon is not a party to the contemplated foreign action against the unknown
 9 defendants for defamation and harassment.³⁰ See *Pott*, 2013 WL 1855771, *3 (factor
 10 favors granting Section 1782 application if party from whom discovery is sought is not a
 11 party to the foreign action).³¹

12 The second factor articulated by the *Intel* Court "take[s] into account the nature of
 13 the foreign tribunal, the character of the proceedings underway abroad, and the
 14 receptivity of the foreign government or the court or agency abroad to U.S. federal-court
 15 judicial assistance." *Intel*, 542 U.S. at 264. "[O]nly upon authoritative proof that a
 16 foreign tribunal would reject evidence obtained with the aid of Section 1782 should a
 17 district court refrain from granting the assistance offered by the act." See *In re Esses*,
 18 101 F.3d 873, 876 (2d Cir. 1996). Here the contemplated foreign litigation would occur
 19 in the United Kingdom, a fellow common law jurisdiction. There is no reason to believe
 20 the United Kingdom court would reject evidence obtained with the aid of Section 1782 in
 21 the present action.³²

22
 23
 24 ³⁰ While Amazon is a party to the *Norwich Pharmacal* Order, Amazon, it will not be a party in the civil
 proceedings to which the sought after materials are relevant. Decl. Whalley ¶ 7.

25 ³¹ Section 1782 was enacted to help obtain evidence from non-party witnesses, who "may be outside the
 26 foreign tribunal's jurisdictional reach" and whose "evidence, available in the United States, may be
 unobtainable absent § 1782(a) aid." *Intel*, 542 U.S. at 264. Here, Amazon may be outside of the English
 court's reach as a non-party located in the United States. See Decl. Whalley, Ex. A at Exhibit MDB7 p.3.

³² Decl. Whalley ¶ 14.

1 With regard to the third *Intel* factor, Click's Section 1782 application is not an
 2 attempt to circumvent foreign proof-gathering restrictions,³³ and thus weighs in favor of
 3 granting Click's Section 1782 application. See *Intel*, 542 U.S. at 260-63. The fact that
 4 the English court already granted Click's request for a *Norwich Pharmacal* Order
 5 encompassing discovery of the information sought herein, establishes that the
 6 information Click is requesting is admissible in the contemplated foreign proceeding. In
 7 fact, the English order explicitly states that these materials may be used in the
 8 subsequent foreign proceeding contemplated by Click.³⁴

10 As to the fourth *Intel* factor, the requests are not "unduly intrusive or
 11 burdensome." Click is requesting document discovery that is targeted to one discrete IP
 12 number within a short time period. All requests are narrowly tailored to identify any
 13 person that used AWS's products to facilitate the harassment, breach of confidence,
 14 and defamation of Click and its employees. The universe of responsive documents is
 15 thus likely to be reasonably focused and easily searchable, avoiding any undue burden
 16 on Amazon.³⁵

18 III. CONCLUSION

19 Click seeks narrowly tailored discovery for use in a reasonably contemplated
 20 foreign proceeding. Because Click's request satisfies the three statutory requirements
 21 of 28 U.S.C. § 1782, and because the *Intel* factors all weigh in favor of granting the
 22 application, Click respectfully requests that this Court issue an order authorizing the
 23 issuance of a subpoena in substantially the same form as Exhibit A to this application.
 24

25 ³³ Decl. Whalley ¶ 13.

26 ³⁴ Decl. Whalley, Ex. B at p. 3.

³⁵ Decl. Whalley ¶ 15.

1
2 DATED this 13th day of September, 2013.
3

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